## DOUBLE SHEET. NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHIGTON.

Arrest of a Conspirator against the Government.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS. THE KOSSUTH BACITMENT IN THE WEST.

SPEECHES OF THE MAGYAR.

Costly Banquets and Demonstrations Repudiated.

TOR NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE POLITICIANS.

Benator King Nominated for the Presidency,

&c., &c., &c.

Interesting from Washington. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD THE RECENT FRAUD-ATTEMPT OF AN AMERICAN TO DEFEAT THE TEHUANTEPEC TREATY-COL. FRE-MONT'S CALIFORNIA PROPERTY NOT SOLD, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2-P. M. P.me time ago a threatening paragraph appeared in the papers here, evidently originating in the State Department, calling attention to the act of 1799, making it a misdemeanor for any citizen or resident of the United States to commence or cavry on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government, or any officer or agent thereof with intent to defeat the measures of the government of the United States. It now appears that certain parties in this country have been endeavoring to thwart the passage of the Tehuantepec treaty in Mexico and a large batch of letters to this effect, written by a Captain Jonas P. Levy to the authorities of Mexico, have come into the possession of this government. They have been laid before the grand jury here, who have found a frue bill, and a warrant has been issued for Levy's arrest. He has, however, fled from this city. The Marshals in New York and other points have been telegraphed to look out for him, so that it is probable he cannot escape-Other parties are also said to be implicated. Levy, it is understood is connected with an English company who desire to upset the Tehuantepec grant, so as to get the right of way for themselves.

The statement that Col. Benton had negotiated a sale of the Fremont Mariposa grant, in California, to an Eng. lish company, for a million of dollars, is not correct. No cale has been effected, and Fremont has positively refused to sell till the Land Commissioners report on his title-If the title holds good, the property will be worth at least

ARREST AND RETURN OF LEVY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2-10 P. M. A despatch, just received from Baltimore, announces the arrival there of officer Bowyer, in charge of Captain J. P. Levy, who is alleged to have been holding unlawful correspondence with the Mexican government, for the purpose of frustrating and rendering null the Tehuantepec treaty It appears that the prisoner was arrested in

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

DESIRUCTIVE FIRE-PROPESSOR SILLIMAN'S LEC-TURE ON GEOLOGY-SECRETARY STUART'S RECEP-TION, ETC. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1852.

Early this morning, a large three story brick building near the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixteenth street, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, and three frame buildings adjoining. The several premises were occupied by Messrs. J. T. Lloyd, Given, F. W. Risque, French, Evans, Fant, and others. Professor Silliman's lecture on geology, at the Smith-

Professor Silliman's lecture on geology, at the Smith-sonian Institution is largely attended. Becretary Stuart is helding his first reception to night. His house is densely througed with the fashion of the city.

city.

The weather is again colder, and very little impression has been made upon the ice.

## THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1852. The Senate met at half past twelve.

EXCUSED FROM COMMITTEE SERVICE. Mr. Berrien (whig) of Ga., said he should leave the city to morrow, and, as it was uncertain when he would return, he asked to be excused from any further service on the Select Committee on the Florida contested election. He was accordingly excused, and an election to

fill the vacancy postponed until to morrow. PETITION FOR THE REPEAL OF THE TARIFF ON RAW SILK. Mr. Milliam, (whig) of N J., presented a petition from the manufacturers, dyers, and others interested in the 1846, imposing a duty of fifteen per cent on raw silk showing the injurious effect of the tariff in its discrimi-

pation between manufactured and raw materials. The petition was read and then referred. REPORT FROM THE LAND OFFICE. A communication was received from the Secretary of

REPRIT FROM THE LAND OFFICE.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, enclosing an additional report from the Commissioner of the Land Office.

NEW REGEY AND KOSSUTH.

Mr. Stocknow, (dem.) of N. J. presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of New Jersey, on Kossath and intervention. Bir. S. said, that no one need doubt his regard for the old democratic principles, that the representative is bound by the will of his constituents. No one need doubt his respect for the expressed opinion of the Legislature of New Jersey. He knew no higher choot than falshfully to represent his native State—no higher entification than to merit her approval. He sambilion was to promote her interest, in doing which he premoted the interests and welfare of the whole country. He executed the oppressions of poor Humany, and cordially sympathized in her solfetings. He was as desirous for her independence, and the extension of her receden and liberty, as any of in follow citizens. While he agreed with every sentiment of freedom and love of liberty emissined in the resolutions, he did not concur in the principles of public has by which they sought their object. He defined which has by which they sought their object. He defined which has by which they sought their object. He defined which has by which they sought their object. He defined which has by which they sought their object. He defined which has by which they sought their object. He defined which has by which they sought their object. He defined which has by which they sought their object. He defined which has by which they sought their object. He defined which has been leaded which the preparations, and which the United States always had, and he course which this government ought to assert and maintain, and which the United States always had, and he hoped always of downand Herry. Every part of the earth, except has been meant the following the hoped character of the maintain and the world objects of the defined which is a superplained by a series of the

prepared to go to war with Russia on account of Hungary. She was our faithful friend. The idea of Hungarian independence, to be effected through the instrumentality of the United States is an idea utopian and impracticable. It is an impossible thing, and what is impossible, cannot be. But he declared it as his opinion, that this government had the clear and indisputable right to interfere, when, by such interference, she can recome a nation from the oppression of despotism. He was opposed to any declaration of non-intervention, because there is a good time coming, and that too, before the dawn of 1960, when the struggle would take place between free governments and despotisms; and in that struggle he desired our banners, wherever they were borne, should carry upon them the inscription of freedom and free principles to all, and destruction to tyrants and despots.

and free principles to sil, and destruction to tyrants and despots.

Mr. Miller, (whig), of New Jersey, said, he had also received a copy of the resolutions just presented, but he would not now express his views. The subject would onme up in a few days, in Mr. Clarke's resolutions, and then he would take an opportunity of expressing his views. Though he did not recognise the right of intruction in any shape, manner, or form, yet, when he expressed his opinions, he would treat with proper respect the sentiments of the Legislature of New Jersey.

The resolutions were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

More Kossuth Resolutions.

MORE KOSSUTH RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hamlen, (dem.) of Me — I have jeint resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, concerning Kossuth and Hungary. I move that they be read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. I have no speech to make on the coastion.

PASSAGE OF THE RILL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE CUBAN PRI-Mr. Douglas, (dem) of Ill., reported, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the House bill for the relief of the American citizens lately pardoned by the Queen of Spair; and it was, by unanimous consent, read three times, and laid on the table.

times, and laid on the table.

THE MEXICAN INDEMNITY BILL PASSED.

Mr. HUNTER, (dem ) of Va., called up the House bill for the payment of the Mexican indemnity; and it was, no one objecting, read a third time, and passed.

MISCELLANGUS REPORTS, ETC.

A Bumber of reports on private bills were ordered to be minisd.

A sumber of reports on private bills were ordered to be pribled.

Mr. Davis. (whig) of Mass., reported a bill for the removal of obstructions in the Savannah river.

Mr. Poot's complowing resolutions.

Were then taken up, and Mr. McRar, of Miss. resumed his speech commenced on Thursday last. He defended the democratic State rights party from the chargs of being disministics, and showed that they were the true democratic party. There never were but two parties in this country. These were the State rights strict constitution democratic party, and the broad tederal and whig constitution party. All other differences were of minor importance, growing out of the construction of the constitution. The first suggestions of secession he ever received, were from reading Mr. Foote's speeches in the Senate in 1850. He read from those speeches, to show that he was the first to speak of secession, in consequence of the measures of the compromise. He also read from the messages and speeches of Governor Quitman, to show that he but followed out the principles of Mr. Foote. He defended Gov. Quitman from the charge of being a disunionist. He also defended Jefferson Davis from a similar charge. The only difference between the State rights party and the Union party in Missispipi, was an abstract issue on the existence of the right of secession. The State rights party maintained the reserved right to secede, but called it revolution. He then argued at length that the State had a right to secede. His party in Mississippi were opposed to secession. They desired to meet the Southern States in Congress at Montgomery for the purpose of advising South Carolina not to secede. He then reviewed briefly theseveral acts of the Compromise, and gave his reasons, and the reasone of his party, in opposing them. He was rejoiced now to hear and see the people of the North disposed to acquience. He described in glowing terms the value of the Union was safe.

Mr. Badera, (whig), of Ga., commenced in reply but yielded the door, and the Senate adjourned

## House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb 2 1852. The House met at the usual hour.

PATENT BEAPING AND THRESHING MACHINE.

The bill pending from Friday, extending to Noore & Pascall their patent for a reaping and threshing machine was discussed, and ordered to be engrossed for a third

INFORMATION WANTED RELATIVE TO CLAIMS ALLOWED Mr. FowLer (whig), of Mass., asked leave to offer a resolution, respecting the President to transmit to the House a statement exhibiting the amount of claims if any, including principal and interest, designating those which have been allowed and paid by the Departments of Bureaus, from March 4, 1845, until March 4, 1849, which had previously been presented and suspended, or disallowed, in whole or in part, and specifying the character of such claims ; also, the name of each person who has at any time, noted as agent, together with the name of the person to whom the whole sum, or any part thereof, has been paid; specifying, if practicable, the several amounts paid to such agent or solicitor for prosecuting said claim. Objection being made, Mr. Fowler movel a suspension of the rules, which motion prevailed—Yeas, 164: nave 9.

suspendion of the little with the following are the The following are the NANA - Messra. Bushy, Caldwell, of N. C., Floyd, Caylord, of Penn., Outraw, Robinson, Stephens, of Ga., and Williams.

Fowler then demanded the previous question on the fourth of the demanded the previous question.

of Pens., Outlaw, Robinson, Stephens, of Ga., and Williams.
Mr. Fowlers then demanded the previous question on
the passage of the resolution.
Mr. Houston, (dem.) of Ala., said a very essential
amendment ought to be made.
Mr. Fowler replied that the resolution was nearly the
same in phrase door, as that a doubted the other day her. same in phrase clogy as that adopted the other day, but calling for information of enother period, so amended as to show the additional proof before the department at the time of allowing the claim.

Mr. Carell, (whig) of Fla.—Why did nt you put that

in the other resolution?

Mr. Houston —I didn't see it.

Mr. Louston —I didn't see it.

Mr. Loustant dean) of its , proposed adding a call for
the additional evidence, if any, on which such claims

Mr. Campant. (free soil whig) of Ohio -I ask the gentlemen whether he will not so modify his amendment as to call for the additional testimony on which the chaims were allowed, since March 4, 1819 ' My purpose is, that this whole matter may be brought out, that the country

may understand it.
Voices.—" That's right—go ahead ""
EFRANKE—Does the gentleman from Indiana withdraw
his demand for the previous question?

his demand for the previous question?

Mr. LONDRELL.—It's only a one sided affair—that's all.

Voices—'You're right,'' You're right.

Mr. CANTER, (dem.) of Ohlo, made an unsuccessful spread to have the motion withdrawn, that he might offer an amendment to the effect that any of the officers is coumbent during that period shall have the privilege of going into the offices and vindicating their action.

Mr. Leckhart's amendment was agreed to, and, under the operation of the previous question, the resolution parsed.

DILOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE BELATIVE TO CUBA.

DIFLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE BELATIVE TO CURA. On motion of Mr. FAULENCER. (whig.) of N. Y., the Pre-

to the policy of the government with respect to the island of Cula.

On motion of Er. Darial, (dem.) of N.C., the Committee on Public Buildings were instructed to inquire as to what buildings, other than the property of the United States, were now in the occupancy of the government and the rents paid for them; and also to inquire into the expediency of furnishing or evocing such additional buildings as may be deemed necessary for government and the rents paid for them; and also to inquire into the expediency of furnishing or evocing such additional buildings as may be deemed necessary for government purposes.

Signature (dem.), of Va., asked, but did not obtain leave, to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee or Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing, by low, that every stoamer suitable for war purposes, regularly running from one port of the United States to a foreign port, shall be a mail carrier, under proper regulations, and entitled to receive, as compensation for their service, the postage from letters and other mail matter transported by such cleamer.

Mr. Presser (dem.), of Ohio, asked, but did not obtain, leave to other a resolution that the Committee on Public leads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that the accounting officers, in computing the amounts due to the respective States on account of military service.

Sing Governow, (whig) of Me, made an unsuccessful effort to introduce a recolution, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of abouthing the spirit ration, and increasing the pomulties of Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of abouthing the spirit ration, and increasing the post of the part of the post of the process of an expediency of all classes of an altered was a research on the account of military service.

Mr. Governow, (whig) of Me, made an unsuccessful classes of an altered me in that service.

Alexand vir. New MESSAY ON 1918 ROBETTH INTERPRETION OUTSIDE.

Mr. Brage, (dem ) of Als. presented resolutions of the Alebama Legislature, against Kosenth's intervention doctive. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Brayton, (2 N. J., presented the resolutions of the New Javes, Legislature in favor of the intervention doction of Kosenth. Similarly referred.

None proposation was to be allowed to claims. On motion of Mr. Campant, of Ohio, the President was requested to transmit to the House, in addition to the information called for by the resolution of the 26th of January relating to suspended or disallowed claims, a statement showing the additional tastimony upon which such claims were allowed, prior to March 4, 1849.

Mr. Jenewer, (dam.) of Tenn. Introduced a joint resolution, proposing the following amendments to the constitution of the United States—First, That the election of Fresident and Vice President shall be by the people directly, secondly, that the judicincy chail hold office for twelve years only, and thirdly, That the section of United State Beglindarce, Referred to the Jonnittee on the Judiciary.

Judiciary respectives con a relation near to Mr. Dorr. (dem.) of Wis. introduced a bill to establish a police printing office, and providing for the employ-

ment of superintendents of the public printing. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. Sackerr. (whig) of N. Y., the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the duties and powers of American Consula, and to bring in a bill more particularly to define them. He stated that there is a claim before Congress, involving a considerable amount, arising out of the doubtful powers of one of our Consuls. Adjourned.

The Latest from the State Capital. LEGISLATIVE MATTERS—SMALL NUMBER OF MEMBERS
PRESENT—COLONIZATION LECTURE—THE CANAL APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. ALBANY, February 2, 1852. Both houses were thinly attended to-day. A large number of members taking the opportunity, on Saturday to vist their families-expecting to be back in time for

the opening of the session at 11 o'clock; but the snow storm, west and south, prevented the cars from arriving at the usual time. In the Senate, only twenty-one members were present at the third reading of bills, and only seventeen, a bare quorum, when in committee. Mr. Mc Murray offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the Comptroller for a report in relation to the sources the Comptreller for a report in relation to the sources frem which moneys have been received since 1317, which have been expended in the support of government. This is a sweeping inquiry, and it is surmised that it will present some facts of which the people are not aware. Mr. Beekman's bill for regulating the number of ballot boxes at elections in the city of New York, was passed unanimously. It will also pass the House. The inquiry in the House whether the Delaware and Hudson canal have forfeited its charter by the enlargement of the canal, was taken from the Canal Committee, at their request, and referred to a select committee of five. On motion of Mr. Monroe, the bill in relation to the first division of militia passed the House as it came from the Senate.

Senate.
The Rev. Mr. Phinney, agent of the New York Coloni ration Sociecty, lectures this evening in the Assembly Chamber. The object is to facilitate the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. McMurray, granting money to negroes who are willing to go to Liberia.

There is an army of applicants in the city for the carsi appointments. Their agony will be over on Thursday.

Thursday.

Senator Fish sends public documents from Washington
to all the State Senators except Mr. Beskman. This is
rather hom cepathic revenge.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Bennte.

ALBANY, February 2 1352. BOURCES OF REVENUE-EXPENSES OF THE STATE GOVERN-

MENT, ETC. Mr. McMenay (dem ), by consent, offered a resolution calling on the Comptroller for a statement, in the form reported by that officer to the convention of 1846, of the sources of revenue from 1817 to 1851, and of the expanses of government for a series of years to the close of the last fiscal year.

Inst fiscal year.

BILLS PASSED IN COMMITTEE

The bill to regulate the number of bailot boxes to be used at the elections in the city of New York was passed in Committee of the Whole.

Also the bill extending to Rensselaer county the Act for the better security of mechanics and others erecting buildings and furnishing materials therefor in the counties of Westchester, Ulster, and Putnam, passed April 14, 1851.

114. 1851.
THE REVENUE FROM THE LITERATURY AND DEPOSIT PUNDS.
The bill to amend the act appropriating the revenue derived from the Literature and United States Deposit I unds, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Vandermer (dem ), by consect introduced a bill to render more equitable the laws concerning escheats now in force, and to provide for the realization of revenue therefrom.

REFORT OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

Mr. Morgan (whig) presented the annual report of the Trustees of the Astor Library, New York, and asking for the publication of 500 copies for the use of the Trustees, which was granted, and the Senate adjourned.

A: nany, Feb. 2, 1852.

REPORTS ON FINANCIAL MATTERS. Mr. Underwood, (whig.) of Cayuga, reported a general law in relation to savings banks; also favorably on the bill to amend the charter of the Manhattan Savings In-

Mr. Mongos, (whig.) of N. Y., reported personally on the bill relative to the rank of engineer in the militia. Mr. Berry, (dem...) of Kings Co., reported a bill from the Senate for a loan to build the Kings County Peni-

tentiary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bir Palman, (whig.) of Saratoga, introduced a bill to amend the law in relation to Mutual Fire Insurance

Companies.

MECHANICS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Mr Gale (dem.), of N.Y., gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Institution of New York. The bill for the relief of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem

was passed.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

Mr. Moss (whis), of Niagara, called up the resolution
(flered by him several days since, for discharging the
Canal Committee from the consideration of the resolu-Caral Committee from the consideration of the resolu-tion of inquiry, in relation to the Delaware and Hudson Capal Co. He moved to change the reference to a select committee of three, and gave the reasons for the motion. Mr Cromisa (dem.), of Tompkins, also advocated the reference to a select committee. Bir. Van Santvorno (dem.), of Columbia, move2 to re-fer the matter to the delegation from Grange, Sullivan, and Ulster.

Mr. Monnor (whig), of N. Y., was somewhat surprised Mr. Mosnoz (whig), of N. Y., was somewhat surprised at the motion of the gentleman from Columbia. He objected to the special committee when this matter first came before the House, and his opinion had not been changed. It has come out that there are no specific charges or allegations against the company; it was not, therefore, in a position to defend itself. If the company had intently violated its charter, he was in favor of passing a law to legalize its acts. He objected to the special committee composed of delegations from the very countries interested. He hoped it would be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, for the purpose of making the investigation.

committee on Judiciary, for the purpose of making the investigation.

Mr. Vangaarroome—The reference to the delegations named, it is said, was not neceptable to the company. This with him, was an argument in favor of the reference they are the proper ones to investigate the charges preferred.

Mr. Butt. (whig), of Orange and the charges of the company of the reference they are the proper ones to investigate the charges preferred.

rence; they are the proper ones to investigate the charges preferred.

Mr. Berr. (whig), of Orange, said that, as he was one of the delegation named, he felt called upon to make some explanation. He had as much respect for character and rights as any other, but he did not regard them as too racred for Leglestiva investigation. He was in favor of the reference to a select committee, as proposed by the gentleman from Niagara, but decidedly opered its reference to the delegation from the counties which had been named. He wished for an investigation, but he wanted it beyond suspicion—one that will give satisfection to all parties.

Mr. Mannor called for a division on the question. The question was taken, on the motion to discharge the Canal Committee, and agreed to.

Mr. Van Sanroom withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Messos then moved a committee of are, to be appointed by the Chair, which was agreed to.

Mr. Unparason reported a bill in relation to Fire

Mr. Usuarmood reported a bill in relation to Fire Insurance Companies

Mr. Hort (dem), of Yates, gave notice of a bill to amend the general banking law.

MILS PARSAD IN COMMITTER OF THE WHOLE.

A bill to continue the set to incorporate the New York State Agricultural Society, and extend the charter twenty years from April, 1862.

Mr. Waiss (dem.), of N.Y., moved to strike out twenty and insert two years. Lost. Only three voted in favor of the motion.

A bill to amend the set providing for taking acknowledgement of deeds, and other written instrument, by persons residing out of the State of New York. The amendment adds prothonotaries of courts to the officers aireally authorized to give certificates, &c., and authorizes such papers as heve been certified to by prothonotaries such papers as heve been certified to by prothonotaries, 1830 is invested instead of 1820, in the first section, in relation to proof.

THE NEW YORS STATE MILITIA.

The Committee rose and reported progress on the bill n relation to the First Division of the New York State Militia. The House then adjourned.

Navigation Resumed-Sixteen Boats Sunk LOUISVILLE, January 31, 1851. The ice is broken up in our river, and navigation again opened. Boats left to day for New Orleans.

Stateen coal boats were sunk here this morning, in consequence of the breaking up of the ice. Loss 'Ala.000 Canandamora, Februs,cy 2, 1952.

Manchester, six miles from this place, on, Saturday night lest, by two men, one of whom is arrested. The other named Slaterly, is yet at large. Special Lamport has offered a reward of one hundred 'colars for his apprehension. The officers are making diligent search for him The particulars we have not yet fearned.

The Ohio Rielr,g-Markets, &c.

A man by name of Thomas Kelly was murdared at

The river, opposite this place, is riding gradually, and we houts left here's day. By te-morrow, it is thought, sylection will be an expension will be an expension will be a compared to the sylection will be a compared to the sylection will be a compared to the sylection of the sylection will be a compared to the sylection of t

two boats left heret, day. By te-morrow, it is thought, navigation will be fully resumed.

The rate of height for pork to New Orloans is eighty cents. Excharge unaitered. That on New Orleans very scarce. Reddets of provisions are asking a further advance, which has a realizing to check salts somewhat.

SPEECHES TO THE PROPLE—MONEY POURING IN-ROS-SUTH DECLINES ALL FURTHER BANQUESS AND COSTLY DEMONSTRATIONS, EFC.

CLEVELAND. Feb 2, 1852. Governor Kessuth was this morning escorted from his lodgings, at the Waddell House, to the American Hotel. in front of which, some five thousand persons had assembled, to see and hear the illustrious representative of Hungary's cause.

The Magyar was welcomed by the Mayor of the city, in

a speech of great length. In reply, Kossuth thanked the people for allowing him time to rest before addressing them. He was like an exhausted bird, crossing the foaming ocea n, which rested its tired wings by reposing itself upon a ship until it had become sufficiently restored to go on. Their indulgence on his arrival was that ship; and he was now beating his tired wings against the sympathy which he had met. He had not created it, but only elicited it as the steel elicits the sparks that pre-exist in the flint. He refused to premise to pronounce upon particular questions, because it was not his business. Besides, by creating discord among the people in pronouncing upon certain questions he would only do the work of Measrs. Hulseman and Bodisco; and he was not feel enough to become the tool of Russia in that way. Kessuth expressed his astonishment at seeing such a gathering where, a lew years since, his name had never been heard. He was surprised to find so many populeus cities where the Indian but yesterday, as it were, had roamed with the scalping knife and tomabawk. Gentlewen, said he, if some body comes and asks me, "Why do you not pronounce your opinion upon this or that standard?" "Why do you not volunteer on this or that held?" I answer him, "I do not, because it is not my business; I do not, because he who is grasping too much will hold nothing; I do not, because my hands are already so full, that, should I try to grasp whatever standard more, all would fall down into the dust. I do not, because I respect your institution of self government—that source of your freedom, power and happiness." Gentlemen, love independence, as Washington loved his country and country men,— be energetic, as Jackson was; and remember Frankiin, who brought heip to your shores, when your country was in need, and Washington himself almost dispaired of victory.—though he found no Russia to fight him, but found France to help him. Let the world not say that republics have no memory for received aid. By being faithful to your past you can have the glory of becoming the first nation on earth. You will conquer the world to your principles. Sit, I thank you and the citizens of Cleveland for this gener our received and the transpart of headers received with great enthusias it had become sufficiently restored to go on. Their in-

The address received with great enthusiasm.

At three o'clock this afternoon, Kossuth delivered his great speech at the Melodson to an audience of ten hundred and fifty persons, who had paid from one to three dellars admittance, so that he will not leave this section of the country without that material aid which is destined to supply the sinews of war.

He was not by deputations from Lake county, who presented him with five hundred dellars, as the measure of their sympathy for his country's cause.

By Brayton, chairman of a deputation from Painesville: Mr. Katlah, from the Garman Society; and Dr. Nevin, on behalf of the Free Church of Cleveland, each presented an address.

The Hon Samuel Harkweather addressed Kussuth on behalf of the people assembled.

Kossuth, in reply, said it was the one hundred and fifty sixth time he had addressed an American audience in the torque he learned from Shakspeare. He hoped the time for speaking had passed, and the time for action come. Business matters required his activity, but the instrumentalities of that activity he could not reveal as it would be sending over to the enemies the plan of battles. He called attention to the shares in the hungarian loan, which were now ready. That loan would surely be repaid. The sait mines of Hungary, once free, that revenue would be increased, and the loan cancelled in a year. He was told that certain religious denominations were opposed to his cause—that there was a movement to adenue the three of Itish extraction. He was conscious that freedom could by nobody he more beloved than by the sors of Eria, and they could not rick with despotism belowed them not to give up the ship; 'and exhorted them not to even a sould be increased and the loan cancelled in a year. He was told that certain religious denominations were opposed to his cause—that there was a movement to adenue the hospotism will become their slave. He consides with despotism the Russian bear with the count of the paint committee. Also, an address by Dr. Aiken from the clergy, all

the Austrian byens was skulking away.

Kosenth addressed the ladies this evening.

Bit health is considerably impaired, and it is uncartain when he will leave the city, although it was his in tention to leave for Columbus, the capital of Onio, to merrow, where an enthusiastic reception awaits him it is now said that he will depart on Wednerday.

It is thought a considerable amount of material aid will be realized here—all is enthusiasm.

The following is an extract from a letter of Kossuth's to the committee at Cincinnati, with which Mr. Pulczky will start to morrow to deliver and explain:—

I decline in the most selemn way every procession, illu-

I decline in the most seletan way every procession, illumination, hasquat and ocally entertainmant. Allow me to provide for my lodging and heard, and whatever you may have reached to bestew for those objects, lut the amount by given to the Hungarian fund.

SOUTHERN POLITICS-HON. W. R. KING NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI S. SENATORSHIP-NON-INTERVENTION IN VIRGI A-METHODIST ANNUAL CONFERENCE-HOMI BALTIMORE, Feb. 2, 1852.

The Southern mail arrived this morning, with New Or eans dates as late as due; but to-night's mail brought acthing from beyond Wathington.

The Democratic State Convention of Alabama has no sinsted Hon. William R. King as a candidate for the

residency.

The democratic members of the Louisiana Legislature have called a convention to meet at Baton Rouge on the second Tuesday in March, to nominate delegates to the

Penceratic Convention at Baltimore.

The compromise resolutions, introduced by Mr Martin in the Louisians Sensie, has been passed to a third A proposition has been introduced in the Louisiana egislature, which proposes taking the sense of the cople on calling a convention to adopt the new consti-

ent bill.
The Alabama Union Convention proposes a National

and Tureday in June.

The Biledreippi Leg slature is still in a snart about the ensternal election. The Senate passed a resolution to a into an election to fill the vacancy caused by deneral cotte's resignation. The House refused to concer, and ent back a resolution to go into all the elections at once, his resolution has not been noted upon yet in the enate.

Enate.
The annual conference of the Methodist Church South ret at Tallaharsee on Wednerday last.
The resolutions introduced in the Virginia Legislature gainst the intervention of this country in the affairs of Europe, have been laid on the table, on the ground that

Europe, have been laid on the table, on the ground that it was inexpedient to touch upon the subject.

A bill has been reported in the Virginia Legislature authorising a lum of \$1,000,000 of State bonds, to enable Ambrose Thompson to establish a him of steamers between Richmend and Europe.

The steamer Celhoun, at Charleston, spoke the British ship Wolfe, Captain Applebee, forty, three days from Lisbon, for Savannah, and took from her the Rev. Goorge A. Meagher, passenger, and bearer of despatches from the United States Mantster at Lisbon, and others from the Portuguese government. He left the Wolfe in consequence of some mathous conduct of the crew.

On Funksy last, an alternation occurred in Elobmonid county, Ib.O., between Jacob Brigham and D. Minnes, in which the latter was shed dead by the formss.

which the latter was shed dead by the former.
An arrival at Recamman, from Mantaness, reports freight a scarse. There were thirty American and one hundred and co-enty-one Brillsh reseals in port.
The New Orleans papers, received to day, state that br. D. Watkins, a pisater of De Sote county. Miss, a murdered, inst work, by his claves. The negroes arrested, and confessing the market, thay were woulded by the mob.
Navigation is to control to D.

sacried by the mob.

Navigation is re-opened to Ballimers, and the steamer selviders started to day for Potersburg. The back selviders sessals which

Railroad Cars still Crossing the Susque-having River.

Proceedings of the Susquehania February 2, 1862.

The ice is the Susquehania continues as firm as at any time this senson, and passengers, malls, ico., passever without the slightest difficulty. The railroad on it is in perfect order, and thirty cars loaded with freight, weighing the tons each crossed to day.

Fall of a Portion of the "Horse Shoe" at Ningara Falls.

Ningara Falls.

Ningara Falls.

About two o'clock, yeekstday afternoon, a large pisco of the "Horse Shoe" Falls fell in, on the American side, between Goat Island and the Tower.

Fatal Explosion in the Charleston Ar-An explosion took place this morning in the United States Arsenal in this city. The laboratory was blown down, and a man named Ballery killed.

Navigation of the Ohio. The river here is clear of ice, and in good navigable order, the package are running fully. Bombardment of Jonna by the U. S. Stoop of War Dale,

Boston, Peb. 2, 1852. A letter from Captain Cutier, master of the bark Dai phin, of Warren, Rhode Island, gives an account of the bombardment of Joans, one of the Comoro Isles, on the coast of Africa. on the 6th of August last, by the United States sloop of war Dale. Commander Pearsall, for the unjust imprisonment of Captain Moores, of the bark Maria, of New Bedford.

Destruction of the Ohlo State House.

This morning about a quarter past three o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Senate Chamber of the State House, and the garret and cupols were also found to be in flames. Before the fire could be reached, it bursas through the roof of the Senate Chamber. The firemen were driven out by the heat and smoke, and the whole chamber was speedily enveloped in Sames. Everything was destroyed except the clerk's deak, which, with his valuable papers, was saved. All the movembes in the lower house were also saved. The total loss cannot yet be estimated. Many old and valuable papers were destroyed.

troved. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an inendiary.

The Assembly will adjourn after the reception of Kosuth till new rooms can be fitted up.

Steamer Sunk by Ice in the Ohio, &c. Lovisville, Feb. 2 1852. The steemer Washington was sunk at Rock Island, Ohio river, in consequence of the ice. The cargo, which was chiefly iron, and the boat are a total loss. She was owned in Pittaburg, and there insured. Her passengers and crew were saved.

The boats from below report many disasters by the ice.

Meteorological Observations.

By Monse's Telegraph, opport attors.

By Monse's Telegraph, opport 16 wall stratet.

Monday, Feb. 2, 1862.

Buffalo, 10 A M.—Barometer 29.60. Thermometer 52.

Wind north. It is a cloudy but not unpleasant.

S P. M.—Barometer 29.52. Thermometer 50. Wind north. It is cloudy but very pleasant.

ROCHESTER, 10 A. M.—Wind northeast. Thermome-ter 20. Bleighing never was better.

5 P. M.—It is a cloudy evening, but not unpleasant.
Wind northwest. Thermometer 28. Ausurs, 10 A M —It is a cold, but very pleasant morning, with some rnow. Wind west. Thermometer

58. M.—It is cloudy this evening, with a light wind from the northwest. Thermometer 26.

Synacuse, 10 A. M.—It is a pleasant morning, though cloudy. Wind northwest. Thermometer 22.

8 P. M.—It is a pleasant evening, with a stiff northwest wind. Thermometer 25.

Utica, 10 A. M.-It is cloudy. Wind northwest

Units, 10 A. M.—It is closely.

Thermometer 28.

SP. M.—It is a clear, plearant evening, with a light west wind. Thermometer 27.

ALBANY, 10 A. M.—About eighteen inches of snow has fallen since Saturday. It is a very pleasant morning. Wind northwest. Thermometer 21. Barometer 90 860. Mercury 88. ing. Wied northwest. Thermometer 21. Barometer 29 850. Mescury 18. 8 P. M.—It is a fine, clear night. The sleighing is rather heavy, to day, in consequence of the late heavy fall of snow. Wind northwest. Thermometer 27. Barometer 29 340. Mercury 68. Thov. 10 A. M.—Thermometer 20. About four inches of snow fell last night. Wind north. 8 P. M.—Thermometer 20. It is a clear and beautiful evening—calm and cloudless.

The Temperance Campaign. The New York City Temperance Alliance held a public meeting last evening, in the Greene street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the purpose of advancing the chiects of the Society by procuring the passage of a bill in the State Legislature, similar in its provisions to the Maine Liquor Law. The attendance was by no means so numerous as that of their previous meetings during the past week, though the collection raised realized a much larger sum than at any of the others. The President of the Committee read and expounded the bjects and principles of the association. Tueir designs in effect, would be to put down the spirit of rowdyism and ruffianism which they nowsaw so triumphant in the public streets, and more particularly in the neighborhood in which they were now assembled. Within a few blocks of them, at the present moment, in Broadway, was placed a strong police force to keep down the outburst of maddened excitement, worked up in the mind of the mob through the influence of intoxicating drinks. and thus the whole people of this city are now in a state of tremer and trouble, owing to strong drinks. During the whole of the past year, while the whigs were in power, was there a single illegal groggery closed in this city. Not one. There are four teousand of them now open every Sabbath; and now that the democrats are in rule, there is not a power put forth by them to access the spread of rum of devastation. Hence, there is no choice between the two parties. Christian men, good men, and even had men—rum drinkers, as well as those who abeven oad men-rum drinkers, as well as those who abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, have said—list right—is it proper, that men who have any regard for their families, or for the ranctuary, or for their conscience, should stand still at home, and pay no attention to public matters! Is it right that we should go on thus, when we have got the moral power and strength to sweep all these vaganounds out of political existence at these and not forward right-mass men to represent as? nce and put forward righteous men to represent us? the for the purpose of bringing about such a state of things—for sweeping out of existence all these grogge nes, not only on the Sabbath day, but annihilating

It is for the purpose of bringing about such a state of things—for sweeping out of existence all these groggeries, not only on the Sabbath day, but annihilating the trade sloggether. And we have enlisted in the cause men of iron hearts and strong wills, who will not stay their hands till the work is accomplished.

The Hon Thos. N. Woodaury was introduced to the sudience, and, in a speech of considerable length, related the history of his delinquencies, while a stave to rum, up to the time when he had come forward in this chorch and signed the temperance pledge under the encouragement of his friend Hawkins. He urged his hearers to use all their exertions and do what in them her to to route the passage of the prohibitory law, which they wanted. There is a class of men in this city and county, he raid, who will thank you from the bottom of their hearts if you get this law passed. There are good, plous, philauthropic men, who will thank you more deeply still, and that is, the poor drunkards themselves, who sunder in this city two hundred and fifty thousand—to say nothing of their wives and children, who will rise up and call you blessed. They die properly them not only from moral, mental, physical destruction; but from the destruction which never ends. I instend the mach a law. This is bold language; but I repeat til—I insist on it principally as a patriot, as a lover of country, as a good man, who would like to see others happy suched him. I least upon it, as a father of children and the bead of a household. Every man and women, every freeholder, every American citizen ought to repeat til—I insist on the principally as a patriot, as a lover of country, as a good man, who would like to see others happy stound him. I least upon it, as a father of children and the bead of a household. Every man and women, every freeholder, every American citizen ought to enset upon it, as not only the interest of his own there is now not counting room—his cwn legal offine—but every thing connected with the issues of life demand that

that there or sinced his name to the pledge he rear re-lieved of a heavy burden.

After the delivery of a portion of Mr. Hawkins' speech,
he intermised his regards, to permit of the collection being taxon up. While this was going on, one of the committee announced that already a million of dollars had been contributed in Syrnouse to assist in carrying on the temperance war; three millions for the like pur-pers in Onendags county, and after millions in the whole of the western perion of the State. After the vehicle of the western perion of the State. After the relievation, Mr. Hawking resumed his address, illustrating the beneficial operations of the Maine Liquor Law.

Political Intelligence.
General Wool and your latest General or They trish citizens of Troy have held a meeting to tender their thanks to Gen. Wool, who, to use their own language, "graced and dignited." in his espacity of chairman the great mass meeting of his Irish and American follow-citizens held in the orur house at Troy, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the exits O Scien. Mitchell, Heagher, and their competition and fellow sufferers. At the conclusion of the meeting, the following resolution was adopted:—
lesslyed, Thas we, sitizens of Troy, do constitute outselves a committee of configures, to promote the claim of the conclusion of the meeting that the American Configure is committee at configures, to promote the claim of the configures a committee of configures, to promote the claim of the configures.

Presidency.

Nownsarrow or Sterney A. Daudlass.—At a democratic meeting in Jo. Davis county, It., on the Sthult, a two-lution was adopted, presenting to the people of the United States the name of Stephen A. Douglass as a candidate of the somination of the democratic party for the office of President of the United States.

office of President of the United States.

The Tarry is the New Jersan Learnarum.—The tariff resolution of the New Jersan Learnarum acting for a difficult duty on coal and bron, was passed in the Pouss on Wednesday, by a vote of 43 year and 14 open to democrate voting is, it and 14 whigs. The nave was a democrate voting is, it and 14 whigs.

NEWS FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL

OF THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP HUMBOLDT

AT HALIFAX. Four Days Later from Europe. THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

Intelligence from India.

STATE OF THE MARKETS, die. die. die.

MAINE LINES TO FORTLAND, AND THENCE OVER MAIL MERCHANTS' LINE, 29 WALL STREET. HALIPAX, N. S., Feb. 2, 1852.

The American steamship Humboldt, Captain Lines, put into this port yeaterday.

She left Havre on the morning of the lith ult. and Cowes Roads the same afternoon, bringing

London papers of that day. She has thirty-five passengers, and a valuable carge of manufactured goods from the continent. The Humboldt encountered a succession of

heavy westerly gales, and, in long. 30, damaged her rudder so hadly as to cause great trouble in steering, and much delay. She put in here to repair the damage, and has taken on board 200 tons of coal, having over two

hundred of her old stock. She will probably leave at noon to-day, although it is now snowing hard and blowing a gale from the sertheast. January 19th, lat. 50 30, lon 23, saw a large steamer bound east.

The steamer Europa arrived in the Mersey on

England.

The London Times announces that the next sosion of Parliament will be opened on the 3d of Febtuary, by the Queen in person, and that the precent cabinet, without any further modification, is resolved to face the difficulties of the session of 1852.

The Times, however, gives no hope that Lord John Russell's government will survive the session; but plainly hints that it will speedily fall before the accumulating difficulties and opposition which it must experience. All the overtures of the Russell administration to the leaders of the Peel party, for the formation of a cealition, have been declined by the latter.

The Times recommends the modification of the ministry in a broad and liberal sense as the only hope of salvation for Lord John Russell; but there appears to be no chance of this advice being at present acted upon. The London Daily Times, of the 12th inst , states,

in reference to the Prometheus affair, that the British government will express to the cabinet of Washington, in frank and manly terms, their regret at what has occurred, and testify in a marked man. ner their disapprobation of the aggressors conduct; there is no doubt, therefore, the matter will be amicably arranged. Sir Harry Smith, Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, has been superseded by Major

General the Hon. George Catheart, Deputy Lieu-

tenant of the Tower of London. The appointment s unfavorably received, as Majo: Gen. Catheart has never had any experience in British warfare. No progress towards a settlement between the operative engineers and their employers had taken place, and on the 14th January, thirty-rix firms closed their establishments-10,000 men were thus at cace thrown out of employment. It was expected that some steps would soon be taken to

bring about a compromise. The Crystal Palace is at last cleared out, and the vast area is seen to be thrown open to the public. It was thought probable that the Marquis of Cianricarde would replace the Marquis of Nor-menby as Ambassador at Paris. In the event of the latter joining the cabinet, he had arrived in

A subscription was being made throughout the United Kingdom, for the benefit of the widows and orphans left by the destruction of the Amazon The Queen contributed £150, and it was hoped \$10,000 would be raised. It is understood that J. Croskey, Esq., the U. S. Consul at Southampton, has addressed a letter by this steamer to the Mayor of New York, suggesting the propriety of commencing a subscription there.

The President of the French Republic has issued a decree dissolving the National Guard throughout; but they are to be reorganized when the government may deem it necessary for the maintenance of public order. In such case, the President will appoint the Commandant, Colonels, and Lieutenant Colonels.

declare himself Emperor; but it was felt that such a step would not add to the despotic power he at present exercises. Large numbers of persons were being shipped of

It was daily expected that Louis Napoleon would

to the pestilent swamps of Cayenne.

Decrees had also been issued, banishing Victor Bugo. Cherras, and a great number of the mountain party, from the territories of France, Algeria, and the colonies. The same decrees ordered the removal of General Changarnier, Lamoriciere, and Badoau, and M. M. Thiers, Girardin, and twelve others, for a time, from Franco and Algeria, for reasons of public security. The generals had been released from the fortress of Ham, and escorted to

the frentiers.

A conspiracy had been discovered for letting lease the convicts of the hulks at Rechefort.

Arrests continued to be made in all parts, and there was virtually a reign of terror. The French funds had fallen considerably. India and China.

Telegraphic despatches, in anticipation of the overland Indian mail, had reached London, with lates from Bombay to the 17th December. Dort Mohamed was still alive. The northwestern

frontiers were in a threatening state, Sir C. Campbeli's forces not having returned. The British troops arrived at Rangoun, on the With Oct., and a dolay of thirty five days had occurred in complying with the British demands.

The Aden expedition was abandoned. Bornbay was perfectly tranquil, and money in abundance for the reason. Bills of exchange 2s. 33d per rupes. The market for imports had been everdone. Prices were not remunerative and we're falling. Experts were better. Cotton was abundant. Freights to London 50s; Liverpool 40s,

The Markets.

The corn market at Mark Lane, Lordon, was very firm, the atendency to an advance in prices for foreign

scriptions.

Basins was one shilling a quester higher.

Basiny was one shilling a quester higher.
Oars:—Notes much in request.
Wenar and Conn.—Floating cargoss were held at an advance of 64 a le. per quester.
Floon.—American is beind at an advance of 1s.
The accounts of the grate of trade in the provinces indicate a healthy condition of affairs in almost all custers.
At Manchester the foreign demand was good. Notting-ban calibried a presperous state of the hadery manufactures. At Maningham there was no strontion. In the Beliast lines marget an active business has been done.

Corrow.—At Laverpool there has been an anisomed demand. The relea of Monday, the Ethnuis. were 7,000 bales, and on Tuesday, 4,000 to 5,000 bales, of which 1,000 merican were for exper. Liverpool. Jan 13, 1801.

Liverson Jan 13, 1892.
The sales to day of sugar are — Henares at 84s 6d; Damarara rull prices. Confee — Plantation Ceylon, 44s, to 54s; native, do. 4s; Laguayra, full rates. Base—Bengal, thicky, 10s, to 100 94.